Semi-Weekly Standard.

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THE

North-Carolina Standard.

... M W. HOLDEN,

... AND PROPRIETOR.

... N, Associate Editor.

...Two Dollars per annum, ...onth; Two Dollars and ...ix months; and Three ...ths from the time of ...

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☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE RAIL.

"John Honeywell," says the Editor of the Knickerbocker, "who never does anything ill, has 'carried out his principles' to the letter, in the subjoined lines, entitled 'The Rail.'"—There is much satire in it:

I met him in the cars
  Where resignedly he sat;
His hair was full of dust,
  And so was his cravat;
He was furthermore embellished
  By a ticket in his hat.

The conductor touched his arm,
  And awoke him from a nap,
When he gave the feeding flies
  An admoni ory slap,
And his ticket to the man
  In the yellow lettered cap.

So, launching into talk,
  We rattled on our way,
With allusions to the crops
  That along the meadows lay—
Whereupon his eyes were lit
  By a speculative ray.

The heads of many men
  Were bobbing as in sleep,
And many babies lifted
  Their voices up to weep;
While the coal dust darkly fell
  On bonnets in a heap.

All the while the swaying cars
  Kept rumbling o'er the rail,
And the frequent whistle sent
  Shrieks of anguish to the gale,
And the cinders pattered down
  On the grimy floor like hail.

When suddenly a jar,
  And a thrice repeated bump,
Made the people in alarm
  From their easy cushions jump;
For they deemed the sound to be
  The inevitable trump.

A splintering crash below,
  A doom-forboding twitch,
As the tender gave a lurch
  Beyond the flying switch,
And a mangled mass of men
  Lay writhing in the ditch.

With a palpitating heart
  My friend essayed to rise;
There was bruises on his limbs
  And stars before his eyes,
And his face was of the hue
  Of the dolphin when it dies.
* * * *

I was very well content
  In escaping with my life,
But my mutilated friend
  Commenced a legal strife.
Being thereunto incited
  By his lawyer and his wife.

And he writes me the result,
  In his quiet way, as follows:
That his case came up before
  A bench of legal scholars,
Who awarded him his claim
  Of $1,500.

From Peterson's Magazine.

"DON'T BOTHER ME."

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

Mr. Alden had put on his slippers, seated himself in his easy chair, and made ready to spend what he called "a comfortable evening," when his little boy came runing in from the play-room.

"Oh, pa," cried the child, "you should see what a nice house Helen and I have built."

The father, without even looking at the eager child, answered crossly,

"Don't bother me!"

The face of the child fell. His lip quivered and he crept frightened and hurt from the room.

We pass on a few days.

It was thanksgiving. Mr. Alden, after dinner, thought he would take a walk. Just as he was putting on his hat, his little daughter ran up to him saying,

"Pa, mayn't I go with you?"

Ther face fairly shone with the anticipated happiness. But the father, reflecting that he would have to delay till her bonnet was put on, replied selfishly,

"No. I can't wait. Don't bother me!"

The bright look faded from her countenance. As he closed the outer-door tears started into the child's eyes.

"Pa" timidly said the little boy on another occasion, "won't you show me how to do this sum? It's dreadful hard."

Mr. Alden was reading the newspaper, and was deep in some political article, in which, as in most such things, there was more abuse than sound argument.

"Don't bother me," he answered testily.—"I'm reading."

On another occasion, Helen was singing as innocent children do, out of the very joy of her heart. Her father looked sternly round, and taking the cigar from his mouth, cried harshly,

"Who's making that noise? I wish, Mrs. Alden, you wouldn't let the children bother me so?"

One night little Charlie had the tooth-ache; and though he tried bravely, could not help crying. His father, woke from sleep, lost temper at last, and would have whipped the child, if it had not been for the mother.

"It's all a whim, that he cries; for it will do no good; and you'll spoil the child," he answered, out of humor. "I'm always bothered in this way."

These things happened weekly, almost daily. Mr. Alden did not consider himself a selfish man, yet he thought of nobody's comfort at home but himself, till at last he became a terror to his little ones. Their natural instinct of love toward him finally went out, for their little demonstrations nearly always met with a rebuff. If they rushed, when he came home, to climb about his neck, he put them away, saying "There, that'll do don't bother me." If they were lavish of their kisses, when the time came for their retiring, it was still, "Don't bother me." If, in their exuberant spirits, they made any excessive noise at their play, their mother, or a servant was sent to bid them to stop and not "bother him." And in a hundred similar ways their tenderness was repelled.

Sometimes, indeed, Mr. Alden would be affable enough with his children. He would have them on his knee, help them with their studies, or even join in their plays. But then again, without any reason save the whim of the moment, he would harshly repulse their advances. By this fitful system, worse almost than a steady repulsion, his children grew finally not only to fear him, but to lose all respect for him. They did not reason the matter, they were too young to analyze causes; but they felt that he was unjust, selfish, and tyrannical.

Gradually, therefore, Mr. Alden's children became estranged from him. When they grew up, they never gave him their confidence, but living in the same house, were almost strangers to him. He began as he grew old, to feel the want of their love, and to complain of it as an injustice to himself. "I have done everything for them, that a father could," he was wont to say.

Alas! that which he should have done for them most of all, and which would have won their love, he had not done at all. Their childish, affectionate sympathy he had rudely rejected. Instead of thinking of their pleasure as well as his own, he had selfishly consulted only his own comfort. And now he was paying the penalty.

Yet Mr. Alden had always fulfilled what he thought his duty to his children. He had fed them well, dressed them well, and educated them well. From none of the amusements suitable to their age were they debarred. In matters pertaining to money he was even a liberal parent. But what is all this, when sympathy and love are denied?

"Don't bother me," was the key to all. It was in what may be called the minor duties that Mr. Alden was deficient. A great sacrifice for the sake of his family he could make. The little sacrifice of personal convenience was the rock on which he split.

A True Wife.—She is no true wife who sustains not her husband in the day of calamity, who is not when the world's frown makes the heart chill with anguish, his guardian angel, growing more beautiful as misfortunes crowd along his path. Then is the time for the trial of her gentleness, then is the time for testing whether the sweetness of her temper beams only with a transient light, or like the steady glory of the morning star, shines just as brightly under the clouds. Has she then smiles just as charming? Does she say, "affliction cannot touch our purity, and should not quench our love?" Does she try by happy little inventions to lift from his sensitive spirit the burden of thought? There are wives—nay, beings, who, when dark hours come, fall to repining and upbraiding—thus adding to outside anxiety, the harrowing scene of domestic strife—as if all the blame in the world would make one hair white or black, or change the decree gone immutably forth. Such know not that our darkness is heaven's light; our trials but steps in our golden ladder, by which if we rightly ascend, we at last gain that eternal light, and bathe forever in its fulness and beauty.

"Is that all?" and the gentle face of the wife beamed with joy. Her husband had been on the verge of distraction—all his earthly possessions were gone, and he feared the result of her knowledge, she had been so tenderly cared for, all her life. "But," says Irving's beautiful story, "a friend advised him not to give sleep to his eyes, nor slumber to his eyelids until he had unfolded to her all his hapless case."

And that was her answer with the smile of an angel—"Is that all? I feared by your sadness it was worse. Let those beautiful things be taken—all this splendor, let it go, I care not for it—I only care for my husband's love and confidence. You shall forget in my affection, that you were in prosperity—only still love me, and I will aid you to bear these little reverses with cheerfulness."

Still love her!—a man must reverence, aye liken her to the very angels, for such a woman is a living revelation of heaven.

Effects of Heat upon Meat.—A well cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice or natural gravy. In roasting therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to coagulate, before the juice has had time to escape from within. And so in boiling. When a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen, which is near the surface, coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor. Hence a beefsteak or a mutton chop is done quickly and over a quick fire, that the natural juices may be retained. On the other hand if the meat be exposed to a slow fire its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within, as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines, and becomes dry, hard, and unsavory. Or if it be put into cold or tepid water, which is afterwards gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in a nearly tasteless state. Hence, to prepare good boiled ment, it should be put at once into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef tea, mutton broth, and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering, a term not unfrequent in cookery books, depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling as above explained. *Chemistry of Common Life.*

A Sad Picture of the Mormons.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune who recently conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Utah, says that he gave a horrible account of the moral and social condition of the Mormons, with whom he spent some months. He left them wallowing deeper and deeper in the slough of filthy sensuality, with a certainty of going from bad to worse till the whole fabric of imposture is exploded by the miseries it creates and diffuses.—He says the women are nearly all anxious to fly from the horrible den; especially those who have been "sealed" as the "spiritual wives" of the scoundrelly hypocrites who propagate and uphold thir monstrous delusion. Nearly all the leaders have from three women each up to Brigham Young's seventy, some of whom make a poor living by washing the clothes of the United States soldiers.

Hundreds of these deceived, abused women secretly attempt to beg the privilege of coming away with the troops and trains passing, from time to time through or coming from Salt Lake city, but this cannot be allowed. Nearly all would get away if they could. Such pictures of distress and despair as are presented by many of these deceived and abused women can be found nowhere else than in Utah. Hundreds of them never heard nor dreamed of the "spiritual wife" system until it burst upon their amazed vision on their arrival at Salt Lake. And such a mixture of profanity and blasphemy, nonsense, impudent assumption and buffoonery, as is contained in their sermons and other religious exercises cannot be paralleled in the world. A "Gentile" of any account is carefully watched from the hour he ventures among them, and there is little scruple as to the means whereby a troublesome intruder is disposed of.

A Devoted Wife.—We have the following account of a singular instance of conjugal affection and feminine strength and endurance from an English paper:

"An old couple in Newcastle became reduced to want, and it was necessary that the husband, who suffered extremely from confirmed rheumatism, should be removed to some charitable institution. He besought removal to Haverton Hill, and his wife had promised it. The journey was a long and expensive one, and not only so, but by the usual conveyance, such as must have caused the patient much additonal suffering. The brave and affectionate heart of the wife was stung to a noble resolution to satisfy the desire of her poor husband in the face of these difficulties. She undertook to carry him on her back the whole way from Newcastle to Haverton, by the highway route—a distance of 50 miles! This she undertook and performed, and the couple arrived safely at the end of their journey within 14 hours from the time of their starting—a temporary rest at Dunham having been the only intermission the faithful woman permitted herself between the banks of the Tyne and the Tees."

A boy is very miscellaneous in his habits. We emptied Master Smith's pockets the other day, and found the contents to consist of the following articles: Sixteen marbles, one top, an oyster shell, and two pieces of brick, one doughnut, a piece of curry comb, a paint brush, three wax ends, a handful of corks, a chisel, two knives, and dog-eared primmer. *Exchange.*

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C. JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.
For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.
All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address
THOMAS GRIER, Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.
☞ Register copy.

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.
H. L. EVANS, One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work. W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM L...
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6 1854. 15—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.

Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * *. Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Nov. 19, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 21st of Dec., next, for the purchase of $40,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will be dated July 1st, 1855, and redeemable in ten years.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

These Bonds are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest from 1st July last, in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State. D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*
Raleigh, Nov 20, 1855. 104—td.

PROPOSALS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 2nd of January next, for the purchase of $250,000 bonds of the same character as the foregoing, except that the latter will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will be issued in sums of $500 each, redeemable in thirty years.
D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*
Nov. 30, 1855. 3—

FRANKLINTON INSTITUTE,
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE ENSUING TERM FOR 1856 WILL OPEN ON the 1st Monday in January.
Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Richardson, Principals.
Mr. and Mrs. E. P Stone, Assistant Principals.
Mr. R. J. Taylor and Miss M. L. Towsley, Assistants, respectively of the male and female departments, which are distinct, occupying different buildings in opposite parts of the town.
Mr. Stone is a graduate of Burlington University, and has been Principal of the Royalton Institute for several years past.
The former friends of Miss M. E. Stone will recognize her in Mrs. Stone.
Miss J. is a graduate of Troy Female Seminary.
Expenses as heretofore, and one-half payable in advance.
Catalogues sent on application to the Principal.
December 4, 1855. 5—t15J.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN, Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855.

☞ **THE KANE HOUSE** ☜
Re-Opened, on the CASH plan.
Every Delicacy of the Season served at all hours.
(See Bill of Fare.)
N. B.—Claggett's Superior Ale on draught.
104—tf.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.
Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by J. J. LITCHFORD.
October 23, 1855. 96—

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE.
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE, Consulting Engineer, Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: Miss C. and I. Grimshaw and A. H. Grimshaw, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

Terms: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Sen or Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

References: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.
Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.
51—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran..., Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, ... McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam...town; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

SELECT SCHOOL,
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, LOCATED IN GRANVILLE CO., N. C., about 9 miles South of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles Southwest of Lynesville depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.

The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence, in the community. Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of board and tuition for a session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

The Principal, having been engaged in teaching for the last 19 years of his life, and for the most part in connection with some of the first institutions in the State, is, of course known, to some extent, in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville Co., N. C.
Oct. 31, 1855. 1097—w3m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time. W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

650 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, situated in Greene County, on the east side of Bear creek, four miles north of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Survey. There are 300 acres cleared, 120 acres of prime lands yet remain to be cleared, lying level and in good form. The land is of as fair quality as any in this section of country—well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn or wheat; easy and pleasant to cultivate; entirely free from waste lands and in the midst of good society, and as healthy a place as any. The buildings are all good and new—a two story dwelling of convenient size, and all necessary out houses for the comfort of a family and convenience of a farm. The subscriber will sell the place at a low rate, as he is determined to sell. For particulars address the subscriber at Mosely Hall, N. C.
LEMUEL E. HARDY.
September 1, 1855 82—tf.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.
E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete. E. L. HARDING.
November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1854. 51—1y.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor*,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

NOT DEAD!

THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!

A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result can but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

Terms: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜
R. H. WHITAKER, Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN, South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon. JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due. E. L. HARDING.
Nov. 13, 1855. 102—

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville-street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere. MARY SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. ...

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Congress and Speaker.—The Know Nothings are "non est."—Action of Navy Retiring Board, etc.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—No Speaker of Congress yet, and still the country is safe. A few months ago we were—not taught exactly to believe—but the effort was strenuously made to teach us to believe that the Know Nothings would have the Speaker on the first ballot, and that if *they* did not elect one, the country would be irretrievably lost. They have not elected one, and still, strange to say, the rivers flow on to the ocean, instead of running up stream, and the sun continues to rise in the east. What a pretty fix they have got themselves into! They now say, that the rights of the South are paramount to every other issue; that secresy, opposition to foreigners and Catholics and opposition to the administration are nowhere in the calculation. Well, by their previous insane adhesion to these, fortified and sanctified by mysterious and solemn oaths, they have made a broad gulf between themselves and the Democracy; and the latter does not feel itself influenced by any party admonition nor by any national impulse to go over to them upon the one great issue; while they themselves are afraid to plunge in and come over to the Democracy, although the shores on this side present the only safe and reliable landing. For getting themselves into this dilemma they have only themselves to blame. Perhaps the Philadelphia Convention will help them out.

Poor Know Nothingism! What a short lived narcotic it has been. It sprung up in the North, and there it flourished for a while upon free soil, and then by a natural process known to physiological botanists, its "*pollen*" having an affinity for that of abolitionism, they became lovingly intermixed and produced a pretty variety of the same genus, known as the "order" Greeleyanna and the class "Black Republicans." A few seeds were brought to the South by one Philadelphia horticulturist, L. Levin, Esq., and the result is seen. Office hunting bees will not get much treasury honey out of such a plant.

You have heard or read a great deal of complaint about the action of the Naval Retiring Board. All the fuss and fustian is mere newspaper gammon.—This—that is to say Norfolk—is the great head quarters of the naval officers, and the place where you can hear more that really interests the Navy than any other location in the Union; and yet you rarely hear a remark made here about the injustice and the arbitrary decisions of said board; very rarely. The gentlemen who left this vicinity, partly to compose the "Board," viz: Capt. Barron and Lieut. Page, are men who could not be induced by any consideration, personal or ambitious, to inflict a known wrong upon a brother officer. They are the soul of honor, and above any solicitation which envy or prejudice may make. There may be a few individual cases of hardship, which may be traced to the action of the "Board;" but these few were doubtless unavoidable under the circumstances, and furnish no apology for the numberless appeals that have been made from the decision which placed them aside. The New York Herald urges the shallowest objection I have yet seen to the decisions referred to. It divides the time employed, by the number of persons dismissed or retired, and arrives at some eight or ten minutes given to the consideration of each person's case acted upon. This is infinitely far from being either a just or correct view of the matter; for the conduct and the competency of the parties implicated, had been passing in review before the members of the Board year after year; and a decision regarding the individuals, as their names would come up, was merely the echo of a long-ago formed opinion.

Many were retired on account of the honorable incompetency, the predestined demerit of old age; but it is not from these you hear much complaint; more of them quietly and pleasantly acknowledging the justice of the fiat and affably submitting to it.—It is chiefly the summarily *dropped* that make the most noise, and if all of them are as vulnerable as some few that I wot of; the quieter they keep, possibly the better for them. My opportunities have been tolerably fair, and so far as I have observed the officers who have gone up on the list since the determination of the Board, are a noble, unexceptionable set of men. I need only name as most familiar to this section, Capts. Barron, Page and Poore, and Lieut. North. Why have kept good and competent men out, on account of those who had become inefficient through age, or unreliable on account of some moral delinquency?

I have said more about this subject than I otherwise would, because I see in it attacks made indirectly against Mr. Dobbin, than whose purpose none was ever purer, when he got Congress to authorize the holding of the "Board." Mr. D. did not wish our Navy to become like that of England in the time of James the Second, when Commanders were either worthless morally, or so inexpert professionally, as not to know a "mizen top" from a "spanker" or a "boom"; and as he had gone so thoroughly and intensely into Navy reform he did not wish to leave out one of the "chief heads and fronts of the offence." He may have roused up the ire of some perturbed individuals, but the country thanks him.

Yours, &c., 1856.

Norfolk, Va.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Until very recently we have heard some very tall boasting by the adherents of the Know Nothing party about their great strength. We were even told by some that the new party was one of "gigantic power, and those having any hope of political future should not be so rash as to combat it"—that it was a party of unprecedented popularity and would carry every thing before it like a mighty thunder-gust—that the two old parties had become so corrupt in their principles that the leaders of them could not be trusted with the reins of government and therefore something should be done to put an end to so corrupt and heedless legislation. But since the elections have passed and the people have spoken in thunder-tones against their men and principles we hear but little about principles, strength, or nationality. The party has become alarmed as to its strength, and wish to have the nomination of its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency postponed until a later date than the time set apart by the Convention. The Raleigh Register of the 19th inst., has the following laconic words as a part of his objection: "If the American candidates should be men of characters as fair as an angel's in nine months Democratic editors and orators would make them as black as the devil's, and thus ensure their defeat."

What a change has taken place in a few months! Wonder if the Editor is afraid of being defeated.—Wonder if he feels like surrendering Sam's ship.—Has he been looking over the statistics lately? or has he been looking into the character of his most prominent brethren? I presume he has been weighing their characters in the political ballance and has found them to be wanting. The Editor has such a motley crew of brethren to deal with, that it would be rather a difficult undertaking for him to find one with so clear a character politically, but that the Democratic "Editors and orators" could find just ground for censure. In fact I do not know which way the Editor could start to make a selection, for all his friends are too well known before the public for them ever to imagine that they could be promoted to the Presidency, the words of Messrs. Rayner and Miller to the contrary notwithstanding, for they have woven their winding sheets long since, and therefore, he will have to ask assistance from some other source. Taking all things into consideration I think the Editor has acted the part of wisdom in appealing to his friends to have the nomination put off to as late a date as possible, as he has but little "ammunition" to expend in behalf of the nominee; but it looks rather dark to a just and honorable community. AMERICA.

Chatham Co., Dec. 26, 1855.

A CASE FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—The Senate of Virginia have lately passed a bill for voluntary enslavement of a free negro of Southampton county. He is an old man, sixty years of age, and has been lately emancipated, but is anxious to remain in the condition of servitude, which he knows by his own experience and observation is the best and happiest condition for his race. So numerous are applications of this character that it has been found necessary to introduce a general law into the Legislature for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes of the commonwealth.

Richmond Dispatch, Friday.

From the New York Day-Book.

THE END OF ABOLITION.

If the veil were lifted and abolitionists permitted to see the results—the final end of this hideous 'enterprize,' there is not one—not a single man, woman or even 'free' negro that would not start back in horror and dismay from the frightful consequences which now, in their blind wickedness and ignorant infatuation they are so earnestly laboring for.

We have been permitted to look over the memoranda and notes of a gentleman who has been engaged several years in investigating this subject, and which are now ready for publication, and for the benefit of our readers we give the results, or the leading results thus arrived at.

1st—A white man 'married' to, or cohabiting with a negress there will be fewer children than with the unmixed blood.

2nd—This offspring intermarrying with other hybrids will have still few children.

3d—This offspring intermingling with hybrids or mulattoes of the same degree, or remove, will exhibit a still lower degree of vitality.

4th—Mulattos of the third generation are exceedingly fragile and rarely reach maturity.

5th—The fourth generation of the mixed blood are as positively incapable of reproducing themselves as the mule or as any of the animal hybrids are in the single generation.

These general conclusions are derived from a vast number of *facts*, and they are confirmed by the observation of every man living in localities where this mixed material is found and indeed by the whole history of the past, for such a thing as a new 'race' or a community springing, from two different races, never has, as it never will be seen.

Pritchard and other European writers, with no practical knowledge of any race except their own, set out to collect *facts* to confirm their theory that Mongols, Malays, Indians, negroes, &c., were all Caucasians or white men—that is, no matter what their external appearances, that they all had the same faculties and the same nature as the 200 millions of Europe.

The great point relied on to prove the unity or oneness of all these diverse beings was the virility of mulattos. Naturalists rely upon the fertility of offspring as a test of species—thus the mule is sterile—therefore the horse and ass are different species. But they found the mulatto begat offspring therefore, the white and negro, they said constituted a single species.

It is strange, indeed, and absolutely discreditable to the scientific men of America, that this absurd conclusion, or rather that this absurd assumption has not been exploded. A single moment's reflection is sufficient to show its unsoundness, even to a non-scientific person, or any one ignorant of the facts involved, yet the whole European scientific world has hitherto accepted it as a basis or starting point for all their reasonings on this subject *and imposed it* on ourselves! White men and negroes are human beings, horses and asses are animal beings, therefore the inductions of Pritchard are necessarily false. But he was equally false in his *facts* or assumed *facts*. The mulatto is as positively sterile as the mule, but being human, while the mule is merely animal, this sterility, of course, manifests itself in a widely different manner.

The mulatto, with constantly diminishing vitality, reaches its limits in the fourth generation, beyond which it is as impossible to reproduce itself as it is to the former to pass beyond the single generation. The rule or test of naturalists is as reliable in one case as the other, when *all* the facts are presented, and in their proper order; thus the mule, an animal limited to a single generation cannot reproduce itself, therefore horses and asses are different species—thus too the mulatto a human being limited to four generations cannot reproduce itself, therefore whites and negroes are different species.

Hybridity varies, of course, not merely in regard to men and animals but among the latter; yet on this wretched assumption that the mule and mulatto must manifest or must be tested by precisely the same formula has rested, and still rests the whole European dogma of a single race, and the consequent conclusion that the social system of half of the States of this Union is a monstrous outrage on reason and humanity.

We have only to apply these physilogical data, or we have only to contemplate the doctrines of abolitionism in the light of these *facts* to see where it would end. The abolitionists, accepting the European assumption of a single race, demand that the three millions of negroes be immediately declared free, and placed on a common legal and political level with the twenty millions of whites. If this were done it would be followed, of course, sooner or later by admixture of blood—these negroes would disappear, there would be only mulattoes—then mongrels, and finally with the diminishing vitality of the mongrel element, a time would come when every drop or particle of negro blood would as utterly disappear as if there had never been a negro on this continent. And here is where these '*Amis des noirs*' would end their hideous philanthropy—their impious humanity—in the death—the utter extinction of their proteges.

But this annihilation of the negro, repulsive as it is to our sentiments of humanity, is not all or even the worst feature of this hideous anti-slavery 'enterprize.' Mulattoism is an abnormalism—a disease—a condition of extreme suffering. Individuals of the first or second generation even may be unconscious of it, but physicians of extensive experience know that while few reach old or even middle age, that the amount of suffering—the imperfect development—the fragility—the malformation the difficult and painful gestation among this class of the population, make up an amount of misery so extensive and terrible, that nature kindly interposes to stop it by limiting existence itself; and in view of this condition—this suffering—this abnormalism deformed and transformed secondary or diseased humanity, and leaving our own race entirely out of view, there can be no doubt that to instantly slaughter all the negroes of this Union would be an act of high humanity in compassion, or in other words to cut the throats of the three millions of negroes at the South would be generous and humane in contrast with the "freedom"—equality—admixture—hibridism—mongrelism—decay and final extinction proposed by abolitionism.

To ourselves—our own race—progress—the cause of civilization—the success of abolitionism, would be frightful, but probably not fatal. It would be a hideous ulcer on the social organism, but at its extremities, not at its heart, and the nation would not only slough it off but in the course of time probably recover from it. The freedom—equality—admixture of the three millions of negroes would involve the social destruction—the debauchment, decay and death of three millions of whites, but there would still remain seventeen millions pure and uncontaminated.

And though the nation would be enfeebled and the cause of progress embarrassed—though it might require many centuries to recover from such a wicked and impious defacement of the laws of nature and the ordinances of God, as proposed by this hideous and obscene anti-slavery enterprise, nevertheless the predominating vitality of the seventeen millions of pure aud unsullied Caucasion would re-act and save the Republic, and with it the cause of civilization and *true* humanity on this continent.

A TROUT FISH LIVING IN A WELL TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—Mr. F. Hoyt, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from South East, New York, November 19th says:

Can any one tell how long a trout fish will live? Twenty-five years the past summer I came on the farm where I now am. Almost the first work that I did after getting in my spring crops was to drain a bog swamp; the outlet of which leads into Croton river. I had an old Scotchman to do the ditching. One day he brought up a trout fish about the size of a man's little finger in his whisky jug, (by the by we used a little on the farm then, and not since then.) I put it in the well near the house, and it is there now, grown to a goodly size—say about a foot long and large in proportion. It has been fed but very little; once in a while some one throws in a grasshopper or cricket, to see him catch it. The well is thirty feet deep and water hard, and settles down nearly to the bottom, and then again rises to near the top. He has been taken out a few times to clean the well, but not for the last five years.

[illegible] last I got a grasshopper, the last one I expect to see this fall, and gave it to him. The water [illegible] twenty-five feet deep, but it hardly touched [illegible] surface before he had it. If any one has a fish [illegible] I would like to know it.

THE HENDERSON FESTIVAL—SECOND DAY.—We were present on both days of the Henderson Festival, and took full notes of the able and eloquent addresses delivered on the occasion; but so long a time has elapsed before we could, in the midst of important engagements calling us from home, report the interesting proceedings, that we have concluded to abandon the attempt to furnish anything like a complete record of the sayings and doings on Thursday. At 12 o'clock of that day, the President of the Meeting, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards took his station on the platform and called for the reading of several interesting and able letters received from distinguished gentlemen from different States, which were read to the assembly by R. A. Ezell, of Warren, one of the Committee of Invitation. The President then introduced to the assembled multitude the Hon. John Branch of Halifax county, whose venerable form and dignified appearance upon the rostrum called forth long, loud, and repeated bursts of enthusiastic applause. We shall not mar the excellent speech of this aged statesman and clear-headed, sound-hearted patriot of the old republican school by an attempt to report it in full, although our notes taken at the time, and now before us would enable us to do so. It is sufficient to say, as we do with confidence, that his address throughout was characterized by sound Democratic sentiments, eloquently expressed, and produced not only a fine impression, but a profound sensation throughout that vast assemblage. His were words of wisdom, moving the hearts and enlightening the minds of all who enjoyed the proud privilege of listening to them. He was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the people, whilst the cry of "the noblest Roman of them all," as it reverberated throughout the crowd, assured "the old man eloquent" of the happy influence which his presence and speech had lent to the occasion. It was an intensely interesting scene. The companion of Jackson, of Madison, of Macon and the host of departed worthies of the olden time, stood before us, like a majestic oak amid the under-growth of a forest, to teach us by his wise precepts and noble example our duty to our country and our country's Constitution. All saw and felt and knew that Jno. Branch had been true and tried, faithful and honest, amid all the seductions and perils of a long and an eventful career of public service. His venerable form and sage counsel will long be remembered with gratitude by the people whom he met and addressed on Thursday, the 29th of November. For ourself, we felt that, as long as our own humble political course is sanctioned by the approbation of such men as Weldon N. Edwards and John Branch, venerable for their age, and still more venerable for their wisdom and experience, for their honesty and integrity in public station, we could not be wrong, and we were inspired with a new, a fresh devotion to the creed and the faith of our fathers.

After Gov. Branch had concluded, the Hon. A. W. Venable, who had made a short speech on the day before, was loudly and repeatedly called for.—He responded to the call in one of the best efforts that we ever heard, setting at defiance all our ability to report him, and enlivening his speech with many amusing anecdotes, told in his inimitable style.—His speech created a fine impression upon the Democrats present, who cheered him with the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. V.'s friends considered his effort on this occasion, and, justly too, one of the most powerful and convincing that they ever heard.

Mr. Wm. A. Jenkins of Warren followed Mr. Venable, and, although we felt for the position which one so youthful occupied amongst the giant intellects of the State, when he was first introduced to the Meeting, before he had proceeded far, we saw that he was equal to the task imposed upon him, which he discharged in a manner not only satisfactory to his friends, but highly creditable to his talents and skill as a public orator. Warren may well feel proud of her young and gallant son, who added greatly to his increasing reputation by his powerful effort on that day. We were proud ourself when we saw the venerable Branch, at the conclusion of the speech, approach the young and talented orator, and openly compliment the noble effort that he had made, encouraging him to go on, with confidence in final success, in the honorable and useful career upon which he had entered. At the close of this address, Dr. R. C. Pritchard was introduced to the assembled multitude, and was proceeding to make a capital speech, when he was interrupted by the announcement of dinner, which caused him to bring his remarks rather abruptly to a close. After dinner, the crowd, accompanied by a band of music, surrounded Alley's Hotel, and called vociferously and repeatedly for "John Kerr," who came out of his room and addressed the people for about three-fourths of an hour in his happiest style. If any thing could have been left unsaid by Mr. Kerr the day before, that was necessary to establish his reputation as an orator of the first order, it was supplied and more than supplied by his after-dinner speech of that day. It is difficult to say whether or not the speech of John Kerr of Wednesday was excelled by the speech of John Kerr of Thursday. Those who heard him on each day, were unanimous in the opinion that each speech was the best that they ever heard from him; and we think that neither, for the occasion, could have been transcended by himself or by any other man. The attendance of Mr. Kerr at Henderson contributed alike to his own fame, and to the good of the cause which he so nobly espouses.

Thus closed the festival at Henderson, which was altogether a brilliant affair, and every thing but a *failure*, as some of the Know Nothing papers and scribblers have attempted to make it appear, not a solitary unpleasant incident having transpired to mar the joy of this "feast of reason and flow of soul."—We shall publish, from time to time, several of the able and interesting letters received from distinguished gentlemen who were invited, and read on the occasion, which cannot fail to excite the admiration of our readers. *Warrenton News.*

SHOCKING CASE OF MINISTERIAL DEPRAVITY.—The Rev. James P. Jennings, late pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Rome, N. Y., has been indicted, and subsequently arrested, by the Methodist ecclesiastical authorities, upon a charge of gross immorality, and is to be tried on the 18th instant, upon charges preferred against him. A young woman attending Fairfield Academy, is said to have been in correspondence with Jennings, and, from intercepted letters, it is reported that the church, the cause of morality, and the peace of families have been most heartlessly and shamefully sacrificed. Jennings has a family.

The above is from the Mohawk Courier. The Utica Herald adds:

The girl is young—only 17, and of one of the most respectable families of the town of Rome. Her parents, and we believe herself, were members of Jennings' church. The family reposed the most implicit confidence in him, permitted him to make their house his home during the absence of his wife in the East; requested him to watch over the conduct of the daughter and reprove her for her occasional giddiness—in fact, rather placed her under his charge and bestowed upon him a thousand expressions of confidence.

While they were doing this, *he* was compassing her ruin. During a residence of some weeks at her father's house he had peculiar opportunities for carrying on his infernal purposes. After the girl had been sent off to school her reverend seducer opened a correspondence with her. In these letters various meetings and assignations were appointed, and some of which were fulfilled and some providentially miscarried. We are told that the style of the letters written by Jennings to the girl is most disgustingly filthy.

The case is one of the most painful on record.—Hitherto Jennings is said to have borne an irreproachable character. He was commended for his kindness of heart and eminent piety universally.

The Hempstead (Arkansas) Democrat has the following significant inquiry, which the know-nothings may answer at their leisure at any time previous to the presidential election:

"QUERY.—If the democratic party is DEAD, what party is it that has beat *all the sights*, fore and aft, off the know-nothings, in Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisana, in the South; and Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, in the North? We should like to be enlightened on this knotty question."

The people of Charlotte voted on Saturday last, upon the question of authorising the town authorities to subscribe $25,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The vote was not full, and stands as follows: for the appropriation, 132; against it, 20. So the subscription was authorised to be made.

NICARAGUA.

The following description of Nicaragua, Central America, which we copy from an exchange, will at this time be interesting:

"On the west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and partly on the east by the waters of the Carribbean Sea, the Mosquito Territory forming a large share of its eastern boundary. Honduras borders it on the east, and Costa Rica upon the south. Its area is about forty-nine thousand square miles, and the population is estimated at two hundred and forty-seven thousand. The females are said to greatly exceed the males in number. Not more than twenty thousand of the people are white, the rest being negroes, Indians and mixed races. Most of the population live in towns, many of them going several miles daily to labor in the fields. The plantations are scattered pretty equally over the country, and are reached by paths so obscure as to almost escape the notice of travellers, who are thus liable to fall into the error of supposing that the country is almost uninhabited. The dwellings of the people are usually of canes, thatched with palm, although the better classes construct their residences of adodes, and by the help of fruit and shade trees, planted in the court yard, render many of them exceedingly pleasant. A range of mountains extends along the west coast of the State, at a distance of a few miles from the sea, but attaining no great elevation until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, when they reach the height of five to eleven thousand feet. In the central part of the State in an immense level tract, known as the plains of Nicaragua, comprising in its area the lake of that name. Numerous volcanoes exist along the Pacific coast. There are a considerable number of rivers, but none of them, except the San Juan are navigable in commercial sense.—Veins of copper and silver ore of exceeding richness are found in many parts, but they remain almost all of them either unexplored or only superficially worked. Gold, also, is said to exist. The climate is healthy, though various. In the interior and mountaineous parts the temperature is more dry and cool than on the coast, where it is hot and approaching to humid. The greater portion of the State consists in plains and gentle slopes formed of a rich black loam, of which but a small portion is made available. The productions are indigo, rice, wheat, coffee, cotton of superior quality, corn, sugar, &c., besides oranges, lemons and fruits of various kinds. The great bane of the country has been its civil wars, and it was one of these which enabled Col. Walker to achieve his almost bloodless conquest."

AN IMPRESSIVE WARNING.—The Hon. David Stuart was engaged as counsel for the prosecution in the case of Oscar T. Caldwell, charged with embezzlement while conductor on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, and which was tried last week at Chicago and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The closing speech of Mr. Stuart was a very able one, and called forth frequent applause. We give below a short extract from it, and would most fervently commend its careful and attentive perusal to all persons who, by possibility, may be subjected to temptation. It is worth a thousand ordinary sermons, and may save hundreds of fast young men from that career whose end is perdition:

"Ah, gentlemen, the pivot on which all this sad drama turns is condensed into that single expression, I have lived too fast! Pregnant words! They should fall from this court-room like a tocsin on the giddy whirl of young men below. The multitude that has watched with varied emotions, but all with intense interest, the progress of this trial, should carry it forth and spread it in the saloons and in all the popular resorts of youth. I have lived too fast! It is the most forcible as it is the most graphic expression of the unhealthy life that characterizes, I shall be allowed to say, a multitude of young men in this beautiful city. In no town in the world do the centres of allurement and temptation bear such a proportion to the population. Extravagance in dress, extravagance in living, dangerous extravagance every where, is apparent to the observer, nor need that observer wear puritanical glasses to see what I allude to. Perhaps it is the inseparable incident of the marvellous growth of this great city; and when things become more settled, and when the more conservative institutions of society become established, their superior moral force will cause all other elements and tendencies to revolve around the true central influences of society."

Pontiac Jacksonian.

ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN IN THE VAN.—We are not given to flippant flings at that estimable and indispensable class of citizens, termed in the parlance of the 'day—'Old Fogies,' for although it is true that the wheels of government as well as commerce are sometimes seriously retarded by the antiquated ideas of superanuated sages, yet it is absolutely indispensable that the *goaheadativeness* of our people should have a certain safeguard in the slow and sober deliberation of the older heads. And therefore we think a very delicate and diluted infusion of fogyism may occasionally be productive of some little benefit. But then "old Fogies" should be used in politics and commerce as ballast is appropriated in a ship—quietly laid aside when there is more profitable freight to be taken aboard.

These sapient reflections are suggested by the evidences that meet us on every hand, of the activity and energy of our business men generally, and of the younger men particularly—the last, though not the least of which in our knowledge, being the lease of the extensive warehouse of the late lamented Josiah Wills, by the prosperous, intelligent, and enterprising firm of A. M. McPheeters & Co.—These gentlemen are young in years but old in their management of business. We teder them our gratulations on the enlargement of their 'House.' The lease was made privately at the rate we learn of $2,500. *Norfork Daily News.*

CASHMERE GOATS.—R. Peters, Esq., of Atlanta, in a private letter, thus alludes to the hardiness and frugality of this valuable stock:

"I am better pleased every day with my Cashmere Goats. They are now living and growing fat on the seed of rag weed,—a plant which no other animal will eat."

We are also indebted to Mr. Peters for several samples of wool from some of his half-blood kids (raised from the common Goat and a Cashmere Buck.)—These samples, which may be seen at our office, are really of astonishing fineness and length of fibre; and when we consider the undoubted value of this wool for manufacturing purposes—the hardy character of the Goat—its exemption from nearly all diseases—its dog defying character—and its superiority in almost every respect over the sheep, so far as vigor and stamina are concerned—we are constrained to repeat, with increased confidence, our declaration of last month, that the Cashmere Goat is far the most important and valuable addition that has been made to our domestic animals within the past century. In concurrence with this opinion, we are pleased to mention the name of that profound scholar and zealous naturalist, Rev. Dr. Bachman, of Charleston, whose allusion to their value will be found near the close of his very article on Southern Grasses, in the present number.

We also learn that Dr. James B. Davis, of South Carolina, passed through this city recently, with fifteen three quarter bred Cashmere ewe kids, seven months old, and one pure bred two year old Cashmere Buck: having sold the lot (16) to a gentleman of Gallatin, Tenn., for the handsome sum of Four Thousand Dollars—the kids rated at $200 each, and the Buck at $1000. *Augusta Cultivator.*

Four new Bishops have been consecrated in France—the Emperor Napoleon himself officiating. He made the prelates successively kneel before him, and with [illegible] on the Gospels, swear fealty to the Emp[illegible] after the following form: "Sir, Bishop, you swear and promise to God, upon the Holy Gospels, to preserve obedience and fealty to His Majesty the Emperor; you promise also to have no understanding, to assist by no counsel, to support no league at home or abroad, which may be adverse to public tranquility; and if in your diocese or elsewhere you learn that any plot is going on to the detriment of the State, you will disclose it to His Majesty." The Emperor, seated, took with his right hand the left hand of the prelate, who said, "I swear thus, and I promise it to God and the Emperor." And the Emperor replied, "May God give you His grace!"

Gunpowder has advanced $1 25 per keg on rifle, and $1 on blasting, in Cincinnati.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1856.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

CONGRESS—NO SPEAKER.

The House has been engaged during the past week, as from the beginning of the session, in voting ineffectually for Speaker, in entertaining motions relating to organization, and in discussions, personal explanations, and the like.

On Thursday last, Mr. Campbell withdrew his proposition to make Mr. Orr, of S. C., temporary Speaker; and the resolution to remain in permanent session until a Speaker should be elected, was set aside. In the course of the day four ballots were taken, and on each ballot Mr. Banks came within three votes of an election. The last vote was, Banks 103, Richardson 67, Fuller 31, scattering 10. The galleries and lobbies, says the "Union," were as crowded as usual, and great interest was manifested by the lookers-on in the whole proceedings, characterized as they were, on the part of the opposition members, by startling statements, disclosures, and revelations, pungent personalities, criminations, and recriminations. One of the supporters of Mr. Fuller, (Mr. Millward) charged Mr. Pearce (a Banks man) with using improper inducements in order to bring him (Mr. M.) over to the black-republican camp. This Mr. Pearce denied; and the denial led to a whole train of piquant personal explanations. Mr. Pearce, it seems, told Mr. Millward that if it was not against his conscience to vote for Mr. Banks, he "could make a good thing of it." Mr. Millward asked how? Mr. P. replied that he could be made chairman of the printing, lithographing, or engraving committee; and added, "I have just had a conversation with Mr. Banks, who said that any promise I should make would be carried out by him."—Mr. Pearce denied, and Mr. Millward insisted on the statement as true. The Washington Star characterizes this as an attempt to bribe, and says it is unfortunately true that a "good thing *could* be made" out of this chairmanship by a corrupt man. It would *pay* well, says that print, to a chairman who would take a fee to favor certain contractors or bidders for the work. That paper regrets that the House did not at once investigate the matter, and deal with the guilty. Mr. Pearce, it seems, is a preacher of the Gospel.

The Union of Saturday says:

"No one expected that a Speaker would be elected to-day, (Friday,) and of course no one was disappointed. The monotony of the proceedings was not disturbed to-day by pungent discussions or startling revelations. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, offered a resolution declaring that, as a majority of the House held sentiments in common on the slavery question and the Kansas issue, Mr. Richardson be elected Speaker, by adopting said resolution. This led to a protracted debate, in which the leading speakers were Messrs. Seward, Jones of Tennessee, Boyce, Humphrey Marshall, Clingman, and Millson. Mr. Seward finally withdrew his resolution.

Four ballots were taken to-day for Speaker, with about the same results as followed yesterday's ballottings.

Before adjourning, Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, gave notice that a Democratic caucus would be held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening at 8 o'clock."

We think it probable a Speaker will be chosen the present week. The members are becoming wearied with this protracted struggle. The Democrats have thus far stood like a rock by their cherished principles and their candidate. We have no information as to what was done in caucus on Saturday night. Complaints are made by some of the K. N. presses that the Democrats do not unite with the K. N. members on Mr. Fuller. Mr. Richardson's vote is 76—Mr Fuller's, at most, 40. Is it reasonable—waiving all other considerations—to expect that 76 men should go to 40?

☞ We learn that petitions, signed by a large number of persons, for the pardon of Joseph T. Williams, now under sentence of death in the jail of Person County for the murder of his father, were on Thursday the 20th December, laid before Gov. Bragg. Representations in writing, from highly respectable sources, adverse to his pardon, were also forwarded to the Governor, together with a statement relative to the case from Mr. Solicitor Ruffin, made upon an application of the Governor to him for that purpose.

We learn that Gov. Bragg, after mature consideration, felt it to be his duty to refuse a pardon. It was then asked as a last request, coming from the unfortunate man, that the time fixed for his execution might be postponed, to enable him the better to prepare to meet his awful end. It will be remembered that he was to have been executed on the 24th of last month. In view of the shortness of the time between the refusal of a pardon and the day fixed for his execution, and the assurances of the prisoner that he was earnestly endeavoring to make his peace with his God, the Governor granted him a *reprieve* until Thursday the 24th day of January next, at which time he will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

It was proved that the prisoner, Joseph T. Williams, waylaid his father and shot him; and the evidence in the case, which was circumstantial, was regarded by the jury as entirely conclusive. Crimes of this peculiar character—assassination by shooting—are becoming alarmingly frequent, and it is high time that an example should be made of the guilty. Very recently, Mr. Charles was shot and killed near Elizabeth City; Mr. Thatch, of Chowan, was waylaid and shot on the 8th December, near his residence; and on Wednesday night, the 12th December, John Freeman, Esq., a respectable and worthy citizen of Bertie, was shot in his own yard by some person unknown, and is represented to have been seriously injured. We trust that the guilty persons in all these cases, as in that of the murderer of his father, will be brought to condign punishment.

MEETING IN GOLDSBOROUGH.—A meeting was held at Goldsborough on the 24th December—William K. Lane, Esq., in the Chair, and J. C. Slocumb, Secretary—at which Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of unimpaired confidence "in the veracity, sincere piety, and ardent Christian zeal" of the Rev. Dr. Deems; and also commending as true and good men the Revs. I. T. Wyche, J. Tillet, D. B. Nicholson, R. T. Heflin, M. L. Frost, T. Guthrie, and N. H. D. Wilson, of the N. C. Conference.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. COBB AND [illegible]

Among the many able and imp[illegible] delivered recently in the House [illegible] we refer with pride and pl[illegible] Hon. Howell Cobb, of Ge[illegible] Jones, of Pennsylvania. [illegible]

Gov. Cobb addresse[illegible] cember, his purpose [illegible] ter of the combina[illegible] the House of Rep[illegible] ed, if not abolitio[illegible] Democratic me[illegible] ished material[illegible] the efforts and the [illegible] dangerous combination [illegible]less owe it to themselves, to th[illegible] and to the Constitution and the U[illegible] their ranks unbroken—to maintai[illegible]rity, and, standing on principle, and l[illegible] verdict soon to be rendered in their f[illegible]e great jury of the people, to make no [illegible]ise of any kind with their opponents. "The [illegible]d and unswerving columns of the Democracy," says the Washington Union, "gathered around the speaker, and gave assent to his manly sentiments by that breathless attention which proved how truly he spoke to their hearts; while the "opposition benches" paid respectful attention to a man who met great issues and spoke great truths with all the dignity and force of a well-poised statesman. It was an effort worthy of the fame of Howell Cobb, and worthy of that Democracy whose honor and whose principles he so ably vindicated. The Democracy of the nation will read the speech with as much pleasure as those who enjoyed the privilege of hearing it."

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, as our readers are aware, is the author of the admirable Resolution adopted in the meeting of members which nominated Mr. Richardson for Speaker. He sustained himself, on the floor of the House, in a running debate from the 18th to the 21st inclusive, in a manner which has given him a national reputation. He is a national, Constitutional Democrat. We of the South ask no man North to go farther or to stand firmer than does Mr. Jones in defence of our Constitutional rights. We tender him our thanks for the just and manly sentiments he has avowed; and we doubt not that the people of Pennsylvania, if they could be heard now at the polls in a Congressional election, would warmly approve what he has said by a commanding majority. Among other things Mr. Jones said:

"The nationality of Pennsylvania, instead of being represented upon this floor this day by six national votes, would poll seventeen for Mr. Richardson, if it were not for know-nothingism, which is understood, in my country, to be synonymous with free-soilism. The nationality of the democratic party in this House, in my opinion, consists in this fact: that the *whole body* of the democratic members from the *North* and the *whole body* of the democratic members from the *South* act together here as a unit. No other party here presents that aspect."

This declaration of his in relation to the Freesoilers and Know Nothings, was confirmed by one of his colleagues, Mr. Allison, who said:

"Now, if I understand my colleague aright, I wish to say that I endorse the idea expressed by him—that, had it not been for the fact that the people of Pennsylvania condemned the Kansas and Nebraska act of the last Congress, it might have been that seventeen national democrats would have been found upon this floor; but, having condemned that act, the know-nothings and the free-soil party united, and Pennsylvania is represented here by a majority of those who condemn that act."

We make some further extracts from Mr. Jones' speech, as follows:

"The magnanimity displayed here by southern men is an exhibition I am proud to see, because the hue and cry throughout the country has been that the South want to dissolve the Union, and I want the North to see that there are sixty southern men in this House who are willing to vote week after week for a northern man, thus declaring to the country that all they want is national principles, and that they care not whether the representative of those principles comes from the North or from the South. If this exhibition were continued forty days longer, I think the time would be well spent.

* * * * * *

One word further. I stated that in the country—and there I speak for myself, and do not mean to be sectional by any Mason and Dixon line, but mean by the word *country* the whole country—our belief and understanding is, that know-nothingism is free-soilism in disguise; and whatever it publicly professes, it goes to the polls and defeats the national democratic party by voting with the free-soil party, and that accounts for the paucity of our numbers. When I speak of know-nothingism, as we understand it at the North, I mean this: know-nothingism, wherever it may be found, in its movements and consequences, is in direct conflict with the democratic party, and indirectly accomplishes the same end—the defeat of that party, and indirectly, if not directly, aids free-soilism."

Upon the question of the power of Congress over slavery, Mr. Jones was alike explicit and satisfactory. He announced the true doctrine, as held by Cass, and Pierce, and Douglas, and Buchanan, and by all national Democrats, north, west, east, and south; and which the Democracy will maintain and carry out, as they have heretofore done, with firmness and fidelity.

☞ The following, from the Washington Union, presents clearly and truly the difference between the Democrats and Know Nothings on the vital question of slavery:

"A FACT FOR SOUTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS.—A great many words are being written and spoken by the southern know-nothings in defence of their extraordinary course in Congress. Their attempt to hold the democracy responsible because that party cannot and will not surrender a principle intertwined with the very sources of its vitality, proves unmistakably how willing they are to forget that essential issue which concerns the honor, the rights, the interests, present and future, of the men and women of the South, for the sake of oaths and obligations so wretched and so disgraceful that those who assume them are ashamed to admit the fact. But what we wish to say to the southern know-nothings is this: Let the know-nothing party of the Union meet in national convention to-morrow, and let the twelfth section—the vestige of nationality left to the south side of the order—be presented in that convention, and the result will be its almost unanimous rejection by the northern members. So much for the nationality of the order; and observe, when we speak of the northern members of that order, we do not mean a mere wing or limb, such as that which was left in Pennsylvania after the abolition know-nothings had retired, but the majority of those who belong to it, and have sworn before high Heaven to be true to its principles; and observe, further, that the most popular idea of nationality in the order is that which *ignores* the whole question of slavery—a piece of insolent daring at the very moment when abolitionism defies the obligations of religion and law, and arrogates to itself supreme control in one branch of the national Congress. Now, take the democratic party in national convention and present the principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and the result will be its emphatic and fearless endorsement, without reserve, without hesitation, and without shrinking. So that, when we are told by the southern know-nothings that the democracy deserve censure for refusing to surrender a principle, and are not desirous of having a national organization, it is best to remember that the democracy speaks for the North as well as for the South, and that, unlike southern know-nothingism, its principles do not belong to a section but to all parts of our beloved Union."

TRIP TO SALISBURY.

Week before last we, the associate editor, took a trip to Salisbury. Leaving Raleigh at five o'clock in the morning, on the cars of the Central road, we reached Salisbury at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. But little more than twelve months ago we came from Salisbury to Raleigh, and were three days and a half in accomplishing the journey. A comparison of the two trips reminded us forcibly of the difference between railroads and mudroads.—We had but ten miles of staging between the two ends of the road.

Having formerly resided in Salisbury we were enabled to mark the improvements for the last year; and they are considerable. Among these is a new Court House, not yet completed, but which will be a credit to the county, as well as an ornament to the town. Several other large buildings have also gone up; and the streets every where wore an air of business. The railroad seems to have infused new vigor into the heretofore enterprising citizens of the place.

We found our friend Bruner, of the Watchman, at his post, industriously engaged. He was just completing the Supreme Court reports for H. C. Jones, Esq. Like all jobs from his office, this one is neatly executed. We were gratified to learn that the circulation of the Watchman is increasing; and that it has no affiliation with Know Nothingism.

Our "illustrious" successor of the Banner, having recently taken unto himself a wife, was absent on a visit to Christmas, or somewhere else; and we had not the pleasure of seeing him. His partner, Mr. Collins, was at his station. The Banner is doing well, and merits the patronage of the Democracy.

Mr. Bell, of the Herald, was not at home; but we heard of him up in Iredell, where he had just spliced on a "rib." Terrible Know Nothing as he is, we must give him credit for this one act; and when we again visit Salisbury we hope to meet with all its benedict editors.

Among the enterprising men in the neighborhood of Salisbury, is one perhaps more remarkable than any other. We allude to Andrew Baggarly, Esq., who, by his own energies, has probably founded a great manufacturing city. He already calls his place "Eagle City," where he has in operation various kinds of machinery, propelled by a water power almost unequalled in the world. Mr. Baggarly has generally been considered as a visionary; but he has steadily progressed in his undertakings, and we trust complete success will yet crown his long and untiring efforts. We learn that he will shortly publish a small volume, giving, we presume, a history of his progress, and making some proposals to the Legislature of the State in regard to a railroad from some point on the Central or Western road to his "Eagle City." That he will command the attention of the General Assembly we cannot doubt, be its action on his propositions what it may. If we had had the time we would have visited his place, so as to have been enabled to present a more full and accurate account of it. We only make this imperfect notice to draw the attention of the public to the man and his enterprise—to pave the way, as it were, for his forthcoming work.

In conclusion, we must not omit to mention that our host and hostess of the Rowan House present a *home* to the traveller, where he finds neat rooms, good beds, attentive servants and all the substantials, delicacies and luxuries of the table. Our friend Grant, of the Mansion Hotel, also keeps a good house. Indeed we know of no town that can boast two better hotels than can Salisbury.

On our return we were thrown into Greensboro' about 2 o'clock in the morning, where we remained until 11 o'clock. The "Bland House" having been closed, about forty passengers were put down at Hopkins' Hotel, where the sleeping accommodations were bad, the fare indifferent, the attentions none, and the charges tuned to the highest note. It was on Sunday morning, to which circumstance our friend Sherwood, of the Patriot, is indebted for our absence from his sanctum. At 4½ o'clock, P. M. we reached home.

☞ We publish to-day, by request and quite cheerfully, the proceedings of a meeting held in Wilmington on the 25th of December, at which Resolutions were passed expressing "undiminished confidence in the integrity and uprightness of Dr. Deems," and providing for the presentation to him of a silver pitcher, "as a token of affectionate regard," &c.—We see no objection to meetings called to express confidence in Dr. Deems or in Dr. Smith; but it seems to us that these presentations of canes and pitchers to Ministers of the Gospel, with the ceremonies incident thereto, are not in good taste.—These gentlemen have just gone through one of the most angry controversies, whether in the Church or out, which has been waged for years—a trial which was conducted in a spirit of bitter and wholesale denunciation on both sides, and which has resulted, so far as the vote of the Conference is to be regarded as the standard by which to determine for and against, in the acquittal of Dr. Smith and in an implied censure of Dr. Deems. Pitchers and canes will not settle the matter any more or any better than it has been settled. They may gratify the vanity or the pride of the recipients, but that is all. Resolutions like those passed in Wilmington (omitting the pitcher,) are, it strikes us, much more appropriate than presents of canes with golden heads and pitchers of silver. "Blessed are the peace-makers." We, certainly, are not called to be of this excellent class, as are those who preach the Word, for we preach of secular affairs and of politics; but "blessed are the peace-makers," for "*a word fitly spoken*" by such "*is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.*" Much to be preferred, in this case, is this "fitly spoken word" to all the canes and pitchers in Christendom. That is our judgment. We express no opinion in this matter—we go not out of the record—we write down things as they are, leaving the friends of these two Ministers of God to form and give utterance to their opinions as they may choose; but we insist that something more is needed than canes and pitchers to allay the ill feeling in the Church which the trial referred to has engendered. "Brethren, *fight your battles on your knees,*" was the advice of some Godly and primitive Minister—we have forgotten who—in this very case.—There spoke the spirit of the "beloved disciple," John!—there spoke the spirits of innumerable saints!—there spoke the spirit of John Wesley himself!

We have nothing more to say.

"The Arator."—The January number of this useful publication has been received. The Editor appears to enter upon the new year with increased zeal and energy. We wish him the most abundant success. He is true to the noble motto inscribed at the head of his Editorial columns—"*North-Carolina: her institutions, her farmers, her mechanics, her manufactures, and her market towns.*" Address T. J. Lemay, Raleigh—terms, $1 per annum in advance. Every farmer ought to take at least one agricultural paper.

BE DILIGENT IN BUSINESS.

We do not know that we could perform a more acceptable service to some of our readers, at this time, the beginning of a new year, than to copy for their perusal and reflection the following article from the Philadelphia Ledger.

We often hear the expression, "he is a business man, and will succeed." The term is a plain, but a strong and comprehensive one. It implies energy, attention, accuracy, and forethought in a man, in whatever department of labor or enterprise it may be his choice or his lot to be engaged. Without energy, one may expect to be surpassed and thrown in the shade; without attention to details, as well as to general rules of business, one may well apprehend that, after a time, he may be undermined by slow degrees, and at last fail entirely in accomplishing his purposes; without accuracy, both of memory and judgment, it may be expected that persons will show a want of reliability, which in business men is the next thing to a crime; and without forethought, one will not be able to provide against contingencies, but will be at times like a ship at sea, without stars to guide or the means of reckoning upon a safe course. A "business man" possessed of these qualities, rarely if ever fails. He may encounter reverses, but he never despairs. His very reverses impart new strength to his faculties, and hope and fear alike, and both, strive in him for the mastery over all difficulties. There is often as much and as sublime a heroism displayed under reverses by "a business man" as there is by the trained warrior on fields of mortal strife.

The article which we copy below we commend especially to young men just commencing business, and to those who, having encountered reverses, are again taking a start in the world. "Put your trust in Providence, and keep your powder dry," was the injunction to the soldier uttered, on a famous occasion; *put your trust in Providence, and labor with energy and constancy*, is the advice given to beginners—to those who would acquire a competency in this world's goods, or who would make a name among their fellows by intellectual effort. Nothing is surer than that energy, accuracy, and perseverance in one's calling will command success. This declaration is a golden one, and stands fast. It has been illustrated in innumerable cases, and will be until the end of time. "*Diligence in business*"—remember the words! *Act them out*, and you will succeed; neglect them, and you will have to deplore the consequences when it is, perhaps, too late:

"Be Diligent in Business."—Franklin has somewhere said that he owed a considerable share of his success in life to the impression made upon him while yet a boy at home, by a passage in the Book of Kings that those who were "diligent in business" should stand in the presence of princes. It is well known that few men were more industrious. It is equally well known that, while he began his career as a poor boy he lived to be an honored Ambassador at the Court of the proudest monarch in christendom. He was an example, therefore, of the literal fulfilment of the text.

But he was not the only man who realized its truth. We doubt indeed if any man ever succeeded in life who was not diligent in business. The supposed instances to the contrary, so often popularly quoted, invariably prove fallacious when rigidly examined. Curran, the great Irish orator, was said to have had eloquence native born; but, on the contrary, he has left it on record that he took the greatest pains to perfect his elocution, his gestures, and his knowledge of law.—Burke, the British Cicero, built up the edifice of his fame by slow, persevering, laborious effort. The late Stephen Girard amassed his colossal fortune by assiduous attention to business. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun all worked hard. And Napoleon the First, who was a born genius, if ever man was, achieved most of what he did by unceasing labor, often dictating to several secretaries at once, and always tiring out every body about him.

If these great men achieved distinction only by their diligence in business, or even if this, as none can deny, was the principal cause of their success, how can those of inferior abilities expect to prosper unless they follow the same example! He who neglects his business will soon find his business neglecting him. Ability, without industry, will not do. Men who think to succeed by doing half a day's work must sooner or later go to the wall. There is but one way to rise: it is to be diligent, always diligent. The merchant who leaves his store to take a "sociable drink;" the mechanic who stops work to have a "blue Monday;" the professional man who goes off on parties of pleasure, and misses the chances of clients or patients calling—all these either fail utterly in life at last, as is the case in nine examples out of ten, or fall short of that complete success which they might otherwise have obtained. The old fable of the tortoise, who beat the hare to the goal because the latter stopped so often, is realized every day and hour in life. The old adage, "slow but sure," is verified continually by experience. Even genius itself has been said by no less a thinker than Sir James McIntosh to be only another name for industry. Go and ask of the scores of beggared old men, who, once prosperous, now eat the bread of dependence what it was that ruined them, and they will answer, if honest, "because we were not diligent."

It is young men just starting out in life who should especially lay this truth to heart. They must not foolishly suppose, because they see their rich employers dining in fine houses, dressing expensively, doing little hard work, or lavishing time or money in other ways, that they also may do the same. If their superiors had not been diligent in early life they would never have earned the means to live luxuriously. A clerk is not the head of a firm or an apprentice a master mechanic. By "diligence in business" thousands of poor lads have risen to opulence, and come at last to have all the leisure they desired, but tens of thousands, who could not wait to enjoy life till they had won the right to it by "diligence in business," have gone hopelessly down in the full meridian of existence, like the crew of a leaky ship sinking in sight of harbor, because they ate and drank and made merry when they should have been working at the pumps.'

☞ A writer in the Richmond Enquirer argues to show that some Southern man is entitled to the nomination for the Presidency. He refers to President Pierce, General Cass, Judge Douglas, Mr. Buchanan, and others, spoken of from the North, and Gov. Wise, Mr. Hunter, of Va., and Gen. Rusk, from the South. The National Convention will settle this matter. That is the very purpose for which it will be assembled. We may add, however, that although either Gov. Wise, or Mr. Hunter, or Gen. Rusk would be acceptable, there are other statesmen in the slaveholding States who will be pressed by their friends, in case the nomination should be generally claimed, as we believe it will not be, by the South.

☞ The corner-stone of the new City Hall, Wilmington, was laid in due and ancient form, by the Masonic Fraternity, on the 27th December. A very appropriate and handsome address was delivered by Thomas Loring, late Deputy Grand Master, and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone according to the ritual of the Masonic craft, was performed by Past Master Isaac Northrop of St. John's Lodge, No. 1. "Business engagements," says the Herald, "prevented our attendance on this interesting occasion; but, we learn from those present, that every thing was conducted in order, and that the address by Mr. Loring was of a character to do honor to his head and heart." The concourse of citizens was large, and the ceremonies are represented as having been alike appropriate and impressive.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The last "Register" contains a letter of Hon. R. C. Puryear, copied from the "American Organ," in relation to a conversation between him and the 1st Assistant Postmaster General about appointments to office, the office under consideration being that of Postmaster at Madison, Rockingham. Mr. Puryear says in this letter—

"When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applicant were a Know-Nothing? I replied that I did not know whether he was or not; and asked him if it were possible that his being a Know-Nothing would be an objection? He replied, "Yes, I am acting under orders not to appoint any Know-Nothing, and to turn out all whom I know to belong to the order." I then asked him if a native born citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for the appointment, on which would he bestow it? He said he should be compelled to appoint the foreign Catholic. I then left the Department, and I do not know whether any appointment has yet been made or not."

Mr. Puryear says the 1st Assistant Postmaster General told him that "if a native-born citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for an appointment," he "should be compelled to appoint the foreign Catholic." Now, we do not charge Mr. Puryear with falsehood, but we do not believe that Mr. King told him any such thing. Mr. Puryear, who is one of the bitterest and most prejudiced politicians in America, is mistaken. No "*foreign Catholic*" ever has been appointed to office in this country, and no such person ever will be appointed. Mr. Puryear has evidently permitted his feelings—his hatred of the Administration—to get the better of his discretion and his judgment. His disposition to find fault with the Department is so fixed and so intense, that it has affected either his hearing or his memory.

It is a well-established rule with political parties to prefer their own friends in appointing to office; and hence Whig administrations appoint Whigs, and Democratic administrations appoint Democrats. This, we say, is the general rule, and it is correct. If President Pierce would not, as a general rule, appoint Whigs, what reasonable man can expect him to appoint Know-Nothings? Why, we are surprised at the assurance of Col. Puryear. The administration is right in refusing to appoint Know Nothings to office; and we trust it will turn out all such now in office, and that speedily. The people expect this at its hands. Men bound by anti-Constitutional oaths to proscribe native-born as well as adopted citizens on account of their religious opinions, and to exclude from all places of honor and trust naturalized citizens, are not the men, to say the least, to hold office under a liberal, Constitutional, Democratic administration. Why, what right, according to their own doctrines—according to their oaths, have Know Nothings to office at the hands of Democrats? Are they not sworn *to vote only for one of their own number? —or only for some one nominated by their Order?* The chalice is commended to their own lips—they are fed out of the same spoon which they had filled and made ready for their opponents; and yet *they*, who have no "thirst for office," but who profess to hold that "that the office should seek the man, and not man the office," are complaining that they are proscribed by the administration! Their complaints will fall without effect on the ears of the people. If they were Whigs—if they had not placed themselves by their oaths, by their bigotry, by their skulking midnight secrecy, and by their fierce, malignant, unjust, and insidious warfare upon the Democracy—outside the pale of respectable political parties, some attention might be given to their complaints, and some respect paid to their claims for office.

NICARAGUA.

The President has declined to recognize Parker H. French as the Minister to this country from Nicaragua. The correspondence is as follows:

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

Sir: I have in my possession credentials from the supreme government of Nicaragua, appointing me as the minister of that republic near the government at Washington; and accompanying this you will please find an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America. The object of this note is to request an interview with your excellency before laying my credentials before your government; and, in granting it at an early hour, I have no hesitation in saying that you are advancing the best interests of our respective countries.

I am, sir, with respectful consideration, your obedient servant, PARKER H. FRENCH.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Department of State,
Washington, December 21, 1855.

Sir: Your letter to me of the 19th instant, with the enclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication that he has not yet seen reasons for establishing diploma ic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former gevernment of that State were not citizens belonging to it; nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressd their approval of, or acquiescence in, the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until such shall be the case the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a minister to this government duly appointed by the supreme government of Nicaragua.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. L. MARCY.

To Parker H. French, Esq., Washington.

☞ We published recently what purported to be an extract from the Revised Code, on the subject of the currency; but it appears that our Correspondent, who obligingly furnished the extract, was misled, not being able at the time to obtain a copy of the Revised Statutes. He says, under date the 29th—

"I find, on reference to the Revised Statutes since their publication, that the law relative to issuing checks payable otherwise than in specie, has been considerably modified. I send you a copy of the law, as it *passed*, and request you to publish it, lest the public should be misled as to its provisions:

"If any Bank shall issue any bill, note, check or "draft, redeemable or payable in any other manner "than by payment in specie, the same shall be "deemed to be due and demandable in specie at the "place where it was issued; and on demand and re"fusal to pay the same, the money therein express"ed shall draw interest, till paid, at the rate of "twelve per cent. per annum."

The Democracy moving.—Democratic State Conventions have been called in the States and at the times following, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati:—Florida, third Wednesday in April; Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, January 8; Georgia, January 15; Pennsylvania, March 4; Illinois, May 1.

"Carolina Cultivator."—We have received the January number of this work. The publisher, Mr. Cooke, announces that he has secured the services as a contributor to the Cultivator, of Prof. Hedrick, of the University. Address W. D. Cooke, Raleigh—terms, $1 per annum in advance.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

The Fall of Kars—More Severe Fighting in the Crimea—Prospect of Peace—Cotton and Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

New York Dec. 28.—The fine steamship *Pacific* Capt. Nye, arrived to-day from Liverpool, after a rough passage of thirteen days, having left that port on the 15th.—Her news is exceedingly interesting.

The city of Kars has fallen into the hands of the Russians, owing mainly to famine. There are no particulars, except that when Gen. Kinety and another escaped from the city to hasten the advance of Omar Pascha, Gen. Williams was sending a flag, of truce to offer terms of capitulation with the Russians.

Nothing else is positively known, but it is believed that the garrison surrendered, as it was only 8,000 strong—entirely too weak to cut its way through the Russians.

Omar Pascha was near Kutai, which the Russians hold with a considerable force.

In the Crimea more fighting has been going on. The Russians had attacked the extremity of the French line with 3000 men, and after several hours severe fighting were compelled to withdraw.

Both armies are comfortably housed and provisioned.

The firing still continues between the north and south sides of Sebastopol,

Russia, it is said has opened negotiations for new loans at Berlin, Hamburg and Hollany to the amount of 50,900,000 rubles. [The new ruble coined since 1761, is worth nearly 3s. 3d. Sterling or 75 cents.]

The Austrian army has been reduced, since the prospects of peace have begun to acquire considerable footing.

Queen Victoria has issued an order in Council, authorizing the issue of notes of the Bank of England to the amount of 475,000 pounds sterling, beyond the amount specified by the Bank charter.

Respecting the prospects of peace between Russia and the Allies, there is quite a mass of contradictory statements. If negotiations be on foot even it is said they have not progressed a step.

It is known that differences exist in the Cabinet. Lords Palmerston and Panmure urge a continuance of the war, but the rest of the Cabinet support Louis Napoleon's suggestion to embrace the present opportunity for peace.

Commercial. At Liverpool, cotton advanced an eighth at the beginning of the week, but subsequently fell off.

Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged.
Provisions the same.
Sugar slightly lower.
The Baring Brothers, at London, report iron quiet and a shade lower.
Money in good demand and unchanged.

The state of things at Washington is simply this: The locofocos do not desire the organization for themselves, nor do they desire it at all for the present.

Register.

Who told you that, Mr. Register? Verily, you have made a discovery!—you have imparted information!—you have unravelled, in less than no time, the tangled skein of Washington politics!—you deserve well of your country for having announced a most important secret! The "Register" *knows—he* knows what the "locofocos" "desire!"—it has been revealed to him, as many wonderful things were revealed to Jo Smith. Hereafter let us all consult him as "Sir Oracle"—and when *he* "opes" *his* "mouth let no dog bark!" Every body now feels better. We await with much anxiety further revelations by the "Register" as to "the state of things at Washington."

Revised Code.—Upwards of 2,000 copies of the new Revised Code of this State have been received at this place, and the Governor is making arrangements to have them distributed immediately.

A large portion of the residue has been shipped and is daily expected.

The delay has been owing to the difficulty of obtaining vessels, although the orders were to ship either to Wilmington or Norfolk. But for this the whole edition, we are informed, would have been here in time for distribution by 1st January.

The printing and binding were done by Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston.

☞ In the New York Supreme Court, recently touching the competency of a Know Nothing to sit on a jury, on account of his opinions in reference to the Irish and Roman Catholics, Judge Morris delivered an opinion affirming that as the foundation of American jurisprudence is the right to be tried by an unprejudiced jury, it is proper to ascertain whether the juror is a member of that order or not, in order to determine how much he might be warped by the principles of that organization.

☞ Our Correspondent "1855"—in the "course of time"—not Pollock's, for he is too lively in his temperament to peruse that oftener than once a year—has suddenly become "1856." Read his letter. We shall always be glad to hear from him.

A Hit at the Washington Reporters.—We take the following from the Punch-like paper, called the "*Young America*," in N. York:

By Saw Horse Express
Our Washington Correspondence.
[From the correspondence of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Dec.—th, Midnight.

Two members of Congress have arrived. They don't know who they'll vote for.—One is from Pike county, Missouri, and drinks Bourbon whiskey. Everything is in confusion as regards the organization of the House.

1 o'clock, A. M.

Later.—The President has sent a file of Marines to protect the message from the printers.

There is no truth in the rumor that Smith has been appointed Consul to Timbuctoo. Smith is an able man, but he is mixed up too much with Brown of Kansas, who plays poker when he ought to be stumping his district.

Look Out for the Assassin.—We learn that on Wednesday night, 12th inst., John Freeman, Esq., Ex-Sheriff of Bertie, was shot by some persons unknown.

Mr. F., at an early hour of the night, was attending to some business in the yard near his dwelling, when the report of a gun was heard and he fell to the ground wounded. A ball passed through the fleshy part of the thigh, and the whole limb and the lower portion of his body, was penetrated by buckshot. The larger portion of the shot, we learn, have been extracted, but at the date of our last advices, Mr. Freeman was said to be in a critical situation.

From a notice in another column, it will be seen Mr. B. W. Thatch was waylaid and shot Saturday, 8th instant, about 2 o'clock, near his residence in Chowan county. It is said that Mr. Thatch had a large sum of money about him at the time he was shot. David Morriss, a notorious character, has been arrested on suspicion.

These things are alarming, and it behooves every good citizen to be on the alert—vigilant in aiding the officers of the peace in ferreting out the villians, and bringing them to merited punishment.

Murfeesborough Gazette.

Wheat.—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette of Saturday says: Thus far the season has been most favorable for gathering fall crops and seeding, but many farmers are not yet done sowing wheat. We repeat that our information from every section of the country confirms the belief that there will be a larger amount of wheat sown this year than there ever was before! The prices, success in raising, and facilities for getting to market, have brought about this immense culture.

Major T. S. Garnett of Salisbury, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Central Railroad.

Wilmington Herald.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

There are now five hundred and thirty-one students—by far the largest number ever assembled there—at this noble and flourishing institution, viz: From Virginia 334, South Carolina 34, Alabama 29, Georgia 23, Mississippi 21, Louisiana 20, Maryland 18, North Carolina 13, Kentucky 10, Missouri 9, Florida 6, District of Columbia 5, Tennessee 4, Texas 3, California 2, Delaware 1, Arkansas 1, Pennsylvania 1, New York 1, Connecticut 1.

The Charlottesville Advocate says that no fewer than seventy young men were refused matriculation this year, because their previous standing showed them unqualified to derive any benefit from the University. The Faculty invariably advises the parents or guardians of students, who are not making a profitable use of their time, to withdraw them from the University.

The expenses of a student (says the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, which contains the full catalogue of matriculates,) for the session of nine months, beginning the 1st of October and ending the 29th of June, are about $275, exclusive of books and stationary, clothing and pocket money. The State educates thirty-two meritorious young men, who are not, themselves, and whose parents are not, in a situation to incur the expense of education, (one from each of the late Senatorial districts in the State,) free of all expense of board, Professors' fees, and University charges. These students continue two years, at the end of which time others are appointed in their places; and by way of remuneration, for the assistance thus afforded, they are expected to teach in some public or private school within the limits of Virginia, for two years after leaving the University.

Richmond Enquirer.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec, 25th, 1855.

At a meeting held at Front street M. E. Church, this evening, Thos. Loring, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. A. Walker appointed Secretary.

On motion Messrs. Z. H. Green, Oliver, Kelley, and B. W. Beery, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting. On further motion, the Chairman was added to the committee, which, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain occurrences, not necessary to recapitulate, have rendered it proper for us to express our sentiments in regard to our esteemed brother and distinguished fellow-citizen, Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, therefore,

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and uprightness of Dr. Deems as a gentleman, and in his purity of character as a Gospel Minister.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to bear to Dr. Deems, at his residence in Goldsboro', a Silver Pitcher, with suitable inscriptions as a token of our affectionate regard for himself and family.

Messrs. B. W. Beery, Z. H. Green and W. A. Walker, were appointed a committee to carry into effect the above resolution.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was also added to the committee.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Dr. Deems, and that the editors of Wilmington, and other parts of the State, be respectfully requested to give them an insetrion in their several papers.

T. LORING, Chairman.
W. A. Walker, Secretary.

Democratic Congressional Caucus.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Between fifty and sixty Democrats are holding a caucus to-night at the capital. Mr. Jones of Tennessee, is in the chair, and Messrs. English and Ruffin are acting as secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cobb of Georgia, Cadwallader and others, counselling the Democrats to stand by their candidate and platform.

The first named declared that their course is approved by their political brethren of the country.—Some thought that a union with the Americans cannot be effected, as several of the latter had declared in the House that the combination candidate must be taken from the American party. Up to 10 o'clock no distinct proposition had been submitted.

Thirty-Fourth Congress--First Session.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1855.

Senate.—No business of importance transacted.

House.—Seven ballots were taken for Speaker; the result being about the same as yesterday.

The House is still in session, but there is no prospect of an election to-night.

New York, Dec. 29.—Flour is firm; sales of State brands at $8 31; Ohio $8 62; Southern $9 37.—Wheat is firm and unchanged. Corn is firm at 93c. Provisions are declining. Stocks are lower; Virginia sixes 96½.

Baltimore, Dec. 29.—Flour is firm and unchanged. Wheat—red $1 85 to $1 95; white $1 95 to $2. Corn—White and yellow 72 to 76c. Provisions are declining.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Petersburg, Dec. 29, 1855.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St

Owing to the holidays there has been but little business doing, not enough to warrant correct quotations.

We notice large sales of Southern FLOUR in New York made during the past week, which we hope will have a tendency to improve the tone of our WHEAT market next week.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1855.

ROSIN—500 bbls. common changed hands yesterday at $1 05 for large size bbls.

TAR—Sale to-day of 60 bbls. at $1 90 per bbl.

COTTON—Sale this morning of 100 bales at 8⅜ @ 8¾ cents per lb. for middling to good middling.

TURPENTINE—No change to note in prices, and very little arriving. Sales yesterday of only 80 bbls. at $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard per 280 lbs. No sales to-day.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 170 bbls. at 39 cents, and 150 do. at 39⅛ cents per gallon. No sales this morning up to time of closing our enquiries.

Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Dec. 29, 1855.

Not much doing in the market the past week. BACON is without change in price—selling at 16¼. CORN 65 to 70 cts. per bushel. COTTON in better demand at 8⅝ per lb. The receipts of FLOUR are light—selling at $7 75 to 8 50.

SPTS. TURP. 34 cents per gallon.
RAW do 1 50 and 2 00 per bbl.

Car.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. R. T. Heflin, Mr. John Nichols to Miss Virginia C. Gorman.

On the 13th inst., by A. Laxton, Esq., Cromwell Barlow to Miss Louisa Bentley. Also, on the 16th inst., by A. Laxton, Esq., Joseph R. Land to Miss Ann Isenhower, all of Caldwell county, N. C.

On the 20th ult., in Caswell county, by Rev. Solomon Lea, Mr. James Poteet to Miss Julia McNeill.

On Sunday morning, the 23d ult, at nine o'clock, at the residence of R. J. Bartholomew, in Adairsville, Geo., by Arthur Hair, Judge of the Inferior Court, Benjamin F. Bennett, formerly of the Cassville Standard, to Miss Mary E. Hester, of Henry county, Geo.

☞ The Louisburg News and Hillsborough Recorder please copy.

DIED.

At his residence, in Person county, N. C., on the 20th inst., Mr. Joseph Lunsford in the seventy-seventh year of his age, leaving a wife, four children, and twelve grandchildren, to mourn their irreparable loss. In the death of Mr. Lunsford the community has lost one of its best citizens—for it may be truly said of him that he was a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, a good neighbor, and we hope has been taken from a world of affliction and trouble to a world of happiness. W. R. W.

Roxboro', Person Co., December 24, 1855.

In this city, on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, A. M., the 22d ult., of consumption, Mr. Alexander P. Alsobrook, aged about 40 years. The deceased left an aged mother, a wife, and four small children, to mourn their loss.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE AT THE CAPITOL SQUARE, (WITH PLUMES,) On FRIDAY EVENING next, at 3 o'clock. Members who are not supplied with Plumes, will call at Messrs. Tuckers and supply themselves.

By order of Lieut. commanding.
W. E. ALLEY, (O. S.)

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover County, qualified as executors of the last will of E. B. Dudley, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

C. H. DUDLEY, } Ex'rs.
W. H. DUDLEY, }

Dec 24, 1855. 11—4d.

SALES OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.—WILL BE sold on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next on the Plantation of the late Edward B. Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantation containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared, and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are woodlands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N. Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persons wishing to purchase lands. It is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne, and Wilmington. There are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dwelling house and all proper out-houses, Overseers house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton gin, and Grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 35 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas, &c.; 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 150 sheep, about 100 head of cattle and the plantation stock and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—for the Plantation 3,000 cash and the balance at one, two and three years credit with interest from sale—for the other property all sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100 and under $200, six months credit; all sums over $200, six and twelve months credit. For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plantation, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wilmington, N. C, any information will be given.

C. H. DUDLEY,
WM. H. DUDLEY.

Dec. 24, 1855. 11—tf.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE that he has again employed Mr. Joseph J. Young to take charge of a School at his house (3 miles North of Raleigh) the third session of which will begin on Monday, 14th January next.

TERMS:

Primary department,	$10 00
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic,	12 50
Latin, Greek, Algebra,	15 00
Board per session,	35 00

No deductions will be made for absentees except in cases of protracted sickness. On early application rooms can be prepared for a few additional boarders. Address

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 24, 1855. 11—3tpd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me, that the said Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.

GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.

Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855

BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.

January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.

January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

N. C. State Agricultural Society.

WE ARE DESIRED TO STATE THAT THE MEETING of the Executive Committee will take place in this City on Tuesday, the 8th inst., when, it is hoped, there will be a full attendance.

Jan. 1, 1856. 12—2t.

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, EITHER single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper rivited, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. SIMS,
Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions.

Dec. 22, 1855. 11—1y

SALE OF TRUNK AND VALUABLE CONTENTS.—Will be sold at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, on Tuesday 15th January, one Trunk and contents, formerly the property of Thos. W. Wright, of Nash county—forfeited to the Company.

By order of the President and Board of Directors,

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

Raleigh, Dec 26, 1855. 11—td.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on Monday the 7th day of January, 1856, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Board $6 per month. Tuition as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

DR. J. A. RUSSELL, LEWIS P. ALLEN,
WM. CLEMENT, JAS. COZART,
ALLEN WALLER.

C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tar River P. O., N. C., Dec. 22, '55. 11—6tpd.

MANTEO MILLS.—THE SALE OF THE ABOVE Mills has been deferred till the 24th of January.

DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

Jan. 1, 1856. 12—td.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON Thursday the 10th of January, 1856, and close on the first Friday in the following June. Pupils will be admitted at any time and charged from the time of entering to the close of the session; yet it is very desirable for every pupil to be present at the beginning of the session.

SAM'L L. VENABLE, Principal.

Dec. 25, 1855. 11—2t.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.

Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE 27TH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 8th January, 1856. Application for the entrance of new pupils should be made immediately.

For a circular, apply to the Rector.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3t.

AMBROTYPES.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THERE IS NOTHING MORE BEAUTIFUL, OR that will be more highly appreciated, than one of those almost speaking, life-like pictures which T. J. Havens has concluded to put up *for the very reduced price of* $1, for a short time *only*, thus placing them within the reach of all. Give him a call, or you will lose the chance, we guess.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3t.

M. J. MOORE,

FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. Nash has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as [illegible] terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, [illegible] or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealer, Va.

[illegible] 15, 1855.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines as and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2¾ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent. without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	Seaton Gales.
Charles B. Root.	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President,*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary,*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer,*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney,*
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } *Medical*
William H. McKee, M. D. } *Board of*
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, }
W. W. Holden, } *Executive Committee.*
Charles B. Root, }
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have takeu the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
OXFORD, N. C.
W. H. HORNER, Principal.

The next session opens the 2nd Monday in January. Board and tuition without any extra charge $75 per session.

The Principal will be assisted in the Classical Department by his brother, T. J. Horner.

The Academy having been removed some distance from the town, the school now has the advantages of a country school without its disadvantages.

Oxford, December 11, 1855. 6—5w.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBORO', N. C.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL WILL commence on Wednesday, January 16, 1856. A few additional boarders can be taken in the family of the principal. For terms, course of study, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro, N. C.
Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w4w.

Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer copy three weeks for four weeks.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work."—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips,* by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time.* Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 93—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

GEO. C. PASTRIDGE.
Raleigh, Dec. 24, 1855. 6—4w.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR;
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—(the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The Spectator is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 3855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on buliness should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address
Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 9—tf.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait,	cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,	—
The Miscellaneous Essays, do	—
The Cæsars, do	—
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,	—
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,	—
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,	—
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,	—
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,	—
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,	—
Theological Essays and other Papers, do	—
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,	—

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.
Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade,* at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee---Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar---Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles---Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt---Liverpool and Gra'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $3 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 13, '55. 93—3t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w3aw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. Miller, S. H. Rogers.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

**KADER BIGGS & C